

# WILSON WILL ISSUE FORMAL NOTICE FOR COUNCIL MEETING

Putting of League Into Being Is One of Immediate Consequences of Treaty Ratifications—U. S. Will Not Be Represented at Session.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The putting of the League of Nations into being, which will be one of the immediate consequences of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty of Versailles, will occur in Paris at 10:30 o'clock in the morning of Friday January 16, the supreme council decided today.

Ambassador Wallace cabled this decision of the council to President Wilson, so that the President might issue the formal notice of the meeting of the council of the league, to be held on the date named.

The first meeting of the council will be called to order and presided over by Leon Bourgeois, the representative of France in the council. He will deliver a brief address. Lord Curzon, the British foreign secretary, who will represent Great Britain at the meeting, also will speak.

Washington, Jan. 10.—President Wilson is expected to sign the call for the first meeting of the League of Nations council immediately after receiving notice from Ambassador Wallace that the first session has been fixed for next Friday. The United States, however, will not be represented at the meeting as the treaty has not yet been ratified by the Senate.

Provision for the president to issue the call for the initial meeting of the council is made in the peace treaty, and officials explained that in signing the call Mr. Wilson would not be acting in his capacity as president of the United States.

The coming into force of the treaty through exchange of ratification today between Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany will not affect the United States, officials said. While technically the state of war between this country and Germany still exists, trade between the countries was resumed some months ago and is steadily increasing, particularly the export movement from the United States.

The United States, however, will not be represented on any of the various committees which are to be set up for carrying out its terms nor can this country send consular agents into Germany until the state of war is ended.

## COMMUNISTS AND BOLSHIEVIKI IN COLLUSION

for \$120 bearing Martens' signature to address a meeting of the party, and said, was a telegram from Martens, declining an invitation to come here.

Chicago, Jan. 10.—Evidence purporting to show collusion between Russian Bolsheviki and the Communist Labor Party of Chicago in an attempt to overturn the government of the United States, will be submitted to the special grand jury investigating radical activities here when it reconvenes Thursday, Henry A. Berger, assistant state's attorney, announced today.

Examination of the archives of the Communist Labor Party, seized at Moline, Ill., disclosed Ludwig C. A. Martens, self-styled "Soviet Ambassador" and representative of Lenin and Trotsky in the United States, was in communication with leaders of the party, the state's attorney's office announced.

Among the papers seized, Berger expressing regret. A cancelled check also was seized, Berger said.

## Hitchcock And Lodge Express Treaty Views

WILL BE PLACED BEFORE STUDENTS OF 700 UNIVERSITIES, WHO WILL TAKE A REFERENDUM ON TUESDAY

Cleveland, O., Jan. 10.—Statements of their views on the treaty of peace and the League of Nations have been contributed by Senators Lodge and Hitchcock to be placed before the students and faculties of 700 colleges and universities, who will express their opinions in a referendum vote to be taken next Tuesday.

Senator Lodge's statement says in part: "The United States has asked nothing in peace settlement and has received and desires nothing except the security and peace of the world. That peace, a majority of the Senate believes, cannot be achieved through the League of Nations as agreed to at Versailles. We cannot amend the League as it applies to other nations but we are determined that it shall be made safe for the United States. Surely we who ask no territory, who wish no spoils of war, are justified in saying under what conditions we shall enter into this world alliance."

Senator Hitchcock's statement: "The League reservations are destructive because they go much further in the meaning of the league covenant. They specifically repudiate the reciprocal obligation to join other nations in preserving the territorial integrity and political independence of members of the league against outside aggression. This obligation is specifically provided in article X and if agreed to by all nations affords a practical insurance against any war of conquest in the future. If repudiated by us now it is an invitation for Germany to renew attacks, because it leaves in doubt the question whether we must be taken into account."

## RELUCTANT TO THINK JOHN T. CAN BE BEATEN

Republicans Believe Roraback Will Not Be Successful In Plans

While statements issued from the J. Henry Roraback faction in Hartford tend to show that Mayor Wilson has but small chance of ever being governor of this state, Mayor Wilson is confident of his ultimate success.

Bridgeport Republicans are reluctant to believe that J. Henry can muster enough votes to oust King as national committeeman and they are pointing out that Wilson is stronger than the Roraback crowd would like to believe and say that there is small doubt but what deservants in the ranks of the up-state men will appear at the convention.

They also say that the next convention will be the final test for the strength of King since if he should beat Roraback on the floor it would mean an end to the reign of the up-state boss.

Mayor Wilson himself this morning refused to make any comment for the papers at this time but he has stated time and again that he believed that King was unbeatable.

## LOST HIS ROLL WHILE WAITING FOR DAYLIGHT

Two Unknowns Approached Man at Station and Took Away \$510.

While waiting for daybreak at the local railroad station this morning, Adam Paybys, of 209 Shelton street, Hartford, was approached by two unknown men and relieved of his pocketbook, which contained \$510 in cash. The theft has been reported to the police who are now attempting to locate the strangers.

Paybys landed at the railroad station about 1 o'clock this morning, and according to his own story was ready to go out on the streets until daylight. Shortly after 4 o'clock he was approached by two men who started talking to him about automobiles. The strangers finally told him that he must be a pretty strong man, and then wanted to feel his muscle. One of the men put his arms around Paybys and it was good-bye pocketbook. Upon discovering his loss, Paybys ran out of the station and notified the police but by this time the two strangers had departed.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, "Russian Soviet Ambassador to the United States," and his secretary, Santori Niorieva, have been subpoenaed to appear Monday before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee investigating Russian propaganda in the United States. Both expressed a willingness to appear before the committee.

Martens, whose whereabouts in Washington had been more or less a mystery, was served with the subpoena last night at the residence of a friend in the fashionable Dupont Circle section. The department of justice holds a deportation warrant for Martens' arrest, but early today it had not been served.

## SERVE MARTENS WITH SUBPOENA FOR COMMITTEE

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## ALLEGED DRAFT DODGER TIRED OF SITTING IDLE

New York, Jan. 10.—Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, son of a wealthy Philadelphia family, who is a prisoner at Fort Jay charged with desertion after having been chased nearly two years by federal officers, asked today to be allowed to work with other prisoners. Labor has not been required of him because he has not been convicted.

Bergdoll told his counsel he was tired of sitting in his cell.

## SOCIALISTS ARE TO TAKE FIGHT BEFORE PEOPLE

Former Justice Hughes Condemns Act of Suspension Heartily

New York, Jan. 10.—Socialist leaders, as the next move in their fight against the action of the state assembly in suspending five members of their party, today were perfecting plans to take their cause directly to the people. A mass meeting in Madison Square Garden will be held, at which not only Socialists but leaders of other parties and citizens generally will have an opportunity to voice protests.

While letters and telegrams from all parts of the country, some approving, and others censuring the action of the assembly, continued to pour in upon various party leaders, a letter from Charles E. Hughes sent last night to Speaker Sweet of the assembly, attracted the greatest attention today.

The former justice condemned the suspension as an act in which "the very principles" of the American government are ignored. He said that it was the prerogative of an executive body to consider charges made against an individual, but that as he interpreted this action, it was an attempt to indict a political party.

Republican leaders in the city for today's meeting of the state committee denied a report that the legislature was considering a plan to bar all socialists from holding office in New York state.

Among the more important developments in the situation was the resolution adopted last night by the central Federal Union, declaring the assembly's action "contrary to all precedents and ideals of our republic" and urging that organizations of labor take action.

## CORONER HEARS TESTIMONY ON HORGER DEATH

Witnesses Assert Woman Was Looking Neither to Right or Left

That he motored to this city to meet his mother-in-law and found her lying dead in the street was the testimony of Frank Jablonski of Trumbull who appeared before Coroner Phelan this morning at the hearing on the death of Mrs. Julia Horger, aged 42, who was struck and killed by an automobile yesterday afternoon.

The witness said Mrs. Horger worked in the Crown Corset plant and rode to her home in Trumbull every night in his automobile. He was on his way to meet her at Golden Hill and Middle streets yesterday according to his custom, when he saw a crowd gathered about the Emergency hospital ambulance. He went to the scene and saw Mrs. Horger's body in the street.

The car which struck Mrs. Horger was owned by Ray LaCroix, 322 Wilnot avenue. Andrew Wraybell, 68 Hallam street, said he saw Mrs. Horger running across Golden Hill street as the automobile approached. She appeared to be looking straight across the street, standing up and down the thoroughfare. The witness said the machine was not going more than 12 miles an hour.

Other witnesses said the woman tried to get across Middle street without looking to see if the way was clear. The coroner adjourned the hearing until next Monday for further testimony.

In the City court this morning, LaCroix was held under \$1,000 bonds pending the result of the coroner's investigation. Judge Frederic A. Barzlett refused to allow the automobile to be taken in lieu of a cash bond.

LaCroix's declaration that he started his car at the corner last night upon a signal from a policeman, was given little credence at police headquarters today. It was stated at the Traffic department, that no member of the traffic squad or regular patrolman has ever been assigned to duty at the corner of Middle and Golden Hill streets. LaCroix was arrested by Officer Ziebold immediately after the accident.

## MEN'S CLOTHES ARE TO SUFFER PRICE INCREASE

New York, Jan. 10.—Further increases in the price of men's clothing, without much change in style, were predicted today by delegates who attended the tenth annual convention of the International Association of Clothing Designers here.

Labor contributes about 90 percent to the cost of a suit, it was said. While the supply of woolen cloth was said to be increasing, the designers offered little hope that this would decrease the cost of the annual coat. The designers were disinclined to believe reports from London that purple, gold and bright colors would be worn by men, and declared that conservatism both as to cut and fabric would prevail in the United States and Canada.

OFFICERS' LEAVE CANCELLED.

Madrid, Jan. 10.—All army officers on leave have been ordered by the Spanish government to rejoin their units immediately.

## May Ask For Flat Fare Rate

Mayor Wilson to Appear Before Public Utilities Commission.

SPECIAL SESSION TO CHOOSE PLAN

On next Tuesday morning Mayor Wilson will appear before the Public Utilities Commission in the Council chamber at the City Hall and give his views of the zone system and its mode of operation in this city. It is also expected that the board of aldermen will appear with Assistant City Attorney W. Parker Seeley and argue for the discontinuance of the system.

There is to be a special meeting of the council on Monday night at 7:30 o'clock in the office of City Clerk J. Alex Robinson to discuss the line of attack they will pursue on Tuesday.

Just what recommendations Mayor Wilson will make the commission is not known as beyond stating he would appear he refused to discuss the matter this morning. It is the general belief, however, that the mayor will ask for a flat fare rate inside the city limits and ask for the general discontinuance of the zone system.

It is expected that many Bridgeport civic bodies will avail themselves of the opportunity of having a lawyer present the case in all its aspects. It is also said that a number of jitney men or their counsel will appear.

The claim now being presented is that within a short radius of the center of the city trolley traffic is normal but on the outskirts and to suburban towns the traffic has dropped to a large extent.

## BERGER DENIED SEAT IN HOUSE A SECOND TIME

Washington, Jan. 10.—Victor Berger, socialist representative-elect from Milwaukee was denied a seat in the House today for the second time.

The application was vigorously opposed by Judge William Comley and Attorney Robert P. Lewis for the receivers who said that an unnecessary amount of time had been occupied by Attorney Wolfe in proving things, like the payment of the back rent to Wheeler Brothers, which could have been proven in a few minutes and Attorney Lewis said that he could have proved the whole case in a day and that there had been an unnecessary waste of time.

Judge Comley said that 90 percent of the time had been wasted and that it was unthinkable to allow \$12,500 for the collection of \$15,000 and that most of the time had been taken up in trying to prove a conspiracy among the bankers, business men and lawyers of Bridgeport before the appointment of the receivers. Judge Comley said that as the Receiver had found that there was no basis for this charge no allowance should be made which would surcharge the receivers.

Dublin, Jan. 10.—Police barracks six miles from the village of Tuam, Galway county, were attacked Thursday evening by a large party of men, according to reports reaching this city.

About 100 men, besieged the barracks, firing repeated rifle volleys which rattled the doors and smashed all the windows. During the fight two three bombs were thrown, one wall being demolished and one police sergeant being slightly wounded. The occupants of the barracks returned the fire of the night assailants.

Four constables who were patrolling the neighborhood heard the explosion of the bomb and hastened to the scene. When they arrived they attacked the besiegers so vigorously that they abandoned the field.

Two hold mail robberies, one near Limerick and the other near Mullingar, were reported on Friday. About 50 pounds sterling in transit to recipients of old age pensions, was taken.

## PHYSICIANS SAY BAD TEETH ARE CAUSE OF INSANITY

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 10.—Bad teeth were the cause of many cases of insanity coming under the observation of the physicians at the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane last year, Dr. Henry A. Cotton, medical director of the institution, declared in his annual report today. He expressed the opinion that dentists should remove teeth instead of trying to save them through mechanical dentistry.

To the extraction of infected teeth, as well as to operations on the tonsils and other organs, Dr. Cotton attributed his success in being able to discharge 254 out of the 410 cases entering the hospital during the year.

BRAINERD KELLOGG DEAD.

Morristown, N. J., Jan. 10.—The death of Brainerd Kellogg, widely known educator, at the home of his son here yesterday, was announced today. Mr. Kellogg, who was in his 68th year, was the oldest living trustee of Middlebury College, Vt., and a former dean of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He has devoted nearly a half century to teaching when he retired in 1907.

The past two months have marked a crisis in the case of brain fever from which the world is now suffering. Close students of symptoms and conditions feel a change.

## GLASS SEEKS TO LOAN BIG SUM FOR FOOD RELIEF

Washington, Jan. 10.—Authority to advance \$150,000,000 for food relief in Austria, Poland and Armenia was asked of Congress today by Secretary Glass.

Mr. Glass said this amount would relieve the situation until next fall. Assistance by the United States "is imperatively required," he said, "to alleviate a desperate situation," affecting millions of people.

## ATTORNEY SAYS HE SHOULD GET \$12,000 WAGE

Because of His Work Dorsen Creditors Will Get 100 Per Cent. of Claims

Claiming that he should be awarded at least \$12,500 for his services in untying the Gordian knot of the Dorsen Dry Goods company's bankruptcy case and an additional sum of \$1,200 for expenses, Henry S. Wolfe, attorney for the creditors, appeared in favor of his petition for counsel fees and expenses before Judge John W. Banks this morning.

"Attorney Wolfe said that he had spent 175 days on the case. That if the work had been done for a private client he would have charged at least \$25,000. That any attorney of reputation should be allowed \$100 a day for his services. He made a forcible address in favor of the allowance.

He said that while the judge had surcharged the receivers with over \$15,000, he had no doubt but that the higher court would increase the amount. The hearings had laid the foundation for the recovery by the trustees of the sums paid to the Royal Adjustment Company prior to the filing of the bankruptcy and, also, he had prepared a basis for the rejection of the claim of the Royal Adjustment Company amounting to \$35,000 for usury, and also for the rejection of the claim of the Wheeler brothers which also amounted to \$25,000.

He claimed that because of his work the creditors would in all probability receive 100 per cent. of their claims.

Attorney Wolfe said from the time he came to Bridgeport in the case on October, 1918, he had been unable to receive any assistance from either bankers, business men or lawyers in this city and that in order to get some information he had to subpoena one Bridgeport lawyer to testify against his will.

"It has been necessary for me to demonstrate to your Honor that certain men whom you had long known and in whom you had put your trust were unworthy of this trust and this took considerable time."

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## RUMOR SAYS REVOLT RIFE IN GERMANY

Report Socialists in Control—No Confirmation Obtainable.

Brussels, Jan. 10.—Travelers from Germany reaching here today brought unconfirmed reports that the German government had been overthrown.

It was reported that the socialists were master of the situation and that a general strike had been declared throughout the territory not under allied occupation.

The Brussels reports of a German government overthrow are not confirmed from any other source, and it may be noted that the despatches themselves carry their own qualifications, emphasizing the lack of positive information.

If it should prove true that there has been an uprising in Germany it would appear to have been deliberately timed to coincide with the date set for putting the treaty of Versailles into effect and creating a state of peace between Germany and the allied powers.

## TO CONDUCT CAMPAIGN.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Georges Clemenceau is said to intend, if he is elected president of the republic, to cross the Atlantic to carry on in the United States a "vigorous campaign" in behalf of the League of Nations, according to the newspaper Evénement.

CHILD'S RETURNS.

Bernardsville, N. J., Jan. 10.—William Childs, a Colgate University freshman, who disappeared last Tuesday, returned to his home here today. He was dazed, it was said, and in no condition to talk. Nothing is known of his movements since he was seen in Utica last Tuesday. He told classmates at Colgate that he was not feeling well.

## RATIFICATIONS WERE EXCHANGED IN PARIS CEREMONY WAS BRIEF

German Delegates Last to Enter Office and First to Sign Minutes Recording Exchange—Clemenceau Declares Pact to Be In Effect.

Paris, Jan. 10.—The treaty of Versailles, making peace between Germany and the ratifying allied powers, was put into effect at 4:15 o'clock this afternoon by the exchange of ratifications.

The entire ceremony, which took place in the Clock Hall at the French Foreign Ministry, was completed by 4:16 o'clock.

Previously Baron Kurt Von Lersner, the German minister, signed the protocol of November 1, providing for reparation for the sinking of the German warships at Scapa Flow and to insure the carrying out of armistice terms.

The signing of this document occurred in the offices of the minister of foreign affairs.

Baron Von Lersner and Herr Von Simson, the other German representative, then signed the last of those to arrive at the foreign ministry for the day's ceremonies. They passed into the foreign office shortly after Premier Clemenceau, who as usual was given an ovation as he stepped out of his car.

The delegates assembled in the private office of the minister of foreign affairs, where at a secret session the protocol was signed at 4:09 o'clock.

Led by Premier Clemenceau, the delegates then filed into the famous Clock Room, where were held the plenary sessions of the peace conference that fixed the terms of the treaty. Baron Von Lersner and Herr Von Simson were the last to enter the room and the first to sign the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications.

The proceedings began without any ceremony, Premier Lloyd George of Great Britain, following the German delegates at the signature table. He was succeeded by Premier Clemenceau, France who, on returning to his seat after signing, stopped in front of Baron Von Lersner and Herr Von Simson. The German representatives arose and bowed to M. Clemenceau, who said a few words which were inaudible to the spectators. The delegates then passed on to his place without shaking hands.

This incident was watched with the most intense interest in a dead silence. It was noticed that Baron Von Lersner made a movement as if to put out his hand, but seemed to check himself as he saw that M. Clemenceau kept his gray-gloved hands at his side.

Premier Nitti of Italy, Baron Matsui, the Japanese representative, and Paul Hymans, the Belgian foreign minister, followed Premier Clemenceau in the order named. Then the delegates of the other ratifying nations signed in alphabetical sequence. The entire ceremony was over at 4:16 o'clock when M. Clemenceau rose and said:

"The protocol having been signed, as well as the minutes recording the exchange of ratifications, I have the honor to declare that the treaty of Versailles is in full effect and that its terms will be executed integrally."

The ceremony was characterized by formal politeness to the exclusion of all cordiality, excepting between the allied delegates. M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George, sitting at the head of the table, chatted smilingly with Captain Andre Tardieu, Louis Klotz and Georges Leygues of French delegation, throughout the proceedings.

Baron Von Lersner was pale and grave and exchanged remarks in serious tone with Herr Von Simson. At the end of M. Clemenceau's remarks all the delegates rose and the Germans after slight hesitation led the way out without either saluting or exchanging words with any of the other delegates.

The absence of American representatives particularly remarked. Up to the hour Hugh C. Wallace, the American ambassador, was in doubt as to whether he would receive instructions to attend the ceremony. Finally, hearing nothing from Washington, he returned to the secretary

General Edwin Greeley Well Known Banker Died Today

GOLD KEY WITH WHICH PRESIDENT CLEVELAND OPENED WORLD'S FAIR GIFT TO GENERAL GREELEY--PROMINENT IN G. A. R.

New Haven, Conn., Jan. 10.—General Edwin Greeley, who was thrown on his own resources at the age of 12. He was working in a cotton mill at 15, and shortly after went into the Schemmody locomotive plant to learn the machinist's trade.

He later worked in the Rogers Locomotive Works at Paterson, N. J., and came to New Haven in 1855. He went into the employ of New Haven road and assisted in the construction of the first locomotive to be produced in this city.

In later life, after retirement from manufacturing, he went into banking and long was president of the Yale National Bank. He helped to organize the New Haven Electric Lighting Company, now the United Illuminating Company.

General Greeley had held many offices in the G. A. R., and in various other bodies with which he had active interest.

of the peace conference the invitations that had been sent him.

Peaceful relations between Germany and the great number of the nations engaged in the great war with her are established by the action taken at Paris today. The peace treaty now goes into effect as between Germany and those powers that have finally ratified it—Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Peru, Poland, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

Great Britain was the first of the five great powers represented in the supreme council of the peace conference to take such action, being followed in succession by France, Italy and Japan. The United States, alone of the "big five," has not ratified the treaty. As the list shows, formal ratifications have been given by most of the smaller powers signatory to the treaty. China did not sign the document, because of her elections to the Shanghai congress, but proclaimed a state of peace with Germany.

The all-important ratification by Germany was given on July 9, 1919, the day, following which President Wilson presented the treaty to the United States Senate.

The making of the peace which now becomes effective was begun shortly after the conclusion of the armistice of November 11, 1918, and ended the great war. The treaty of Versailles, as it had become known, was signed in the historic Versailles Palace on June 28, 1919.

The long interval between the assembling of the peace conference at Versailles on January 18, 1919, and the signing of the treaty was occupied with almost daily conferences on its provisions between the representatives of the nations which had been at war with Germany and had broken relations with her, the principal parts being taken by delegates of France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States. The first important work completed was the drawing up of the covenant of the League of Nations, which was finished on February 14. The German representatives were invited to Versailles during April, after the draft of the terms of peace had been completed. They received the treaty on May 7.

The treaty not only defines the terms of peace with Germany but contains the League of Nations covenant and the provisions for the international labor organization. The document comprises fifteen parts, with numerous annexes. It provided that as soon as it had been ratified by Germany and three of the principal Allied and associated powers a process of ratification should be set on foot. The deposit of ratifications should be drawn up, from the date of which the treaty would come into force as being the powers which had ratified it. The treaty will enter into force for each other power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

In October last, a sufficient number of powers had ratified the treaty to comply with the requirements for its effectiveness. Because of the sinking of the intended German warships, the deposit of ratifications was delayed. The deposit of ratifications should be drawn up, from the date of which the treaty would come into force as being the powers which had ratified it. The treaty will enter into force for each other power at the date of the deposit of its ratification.

With the taking effect of the treaty a number of commissions created by it spring into existence, the League of Nations will begin to function by the calling of the first meeting of its council, and preparations will be hastened for the taking of plebiscites in the areas where the population is to have the opportunity of determining whether their territories shall separate from Germany and take on another allegiance.

Of the commissions now beginning their work probably the most important is the reparations commission, which will do a great amount of the labor incident to the execution of the treaty, its special duty being to regulate Germany's payment of indemnification during the next thirty years.

Important also will be the commissions dealing with the Sarre Valley, Rhennish territories, upper Silesia, Teschen and Schleswig.